SSc

BOPOHDR

11/13/2021

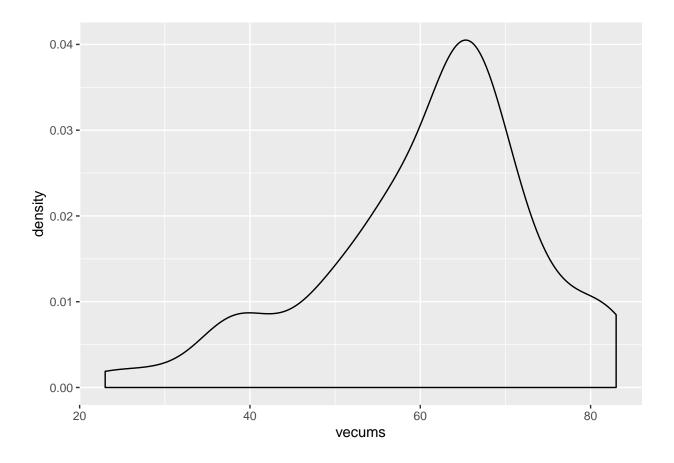
```
#Systemic Sclerosis statistics
##Legend
PNP = perifērā neiropātija
SNP = smalko šķiedru neiropātija
#Read data in
ssc <- read.table("SSc_PNP.txt", header=TRUE)</pre>
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(magrittr)
library(stringr)
library(ggpubr)
library(cocor)
library(rmarkdown)
library(knitr)
#Evaluate normality of the data
shp_vecums <- shapiro.test(ssc$vecums)</pre>
```

```
shp_vecums <- shapiro.test(ssc$vecums)
shp_total <- shapiro.test(ssc$Total)
shp_DN4 <- shapiro.test(ssc$DN4_total)
shp_GAD7 <- shapiro.test(ssc$GAD.7_total)
shp_HAQDI <- shapiro.test(ssc$HAQDI)
shp_Rodnan <- shapiro.test(ssc$Rodnan)
shp_ilgums <- shapiro.test(ssc$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.)
rbind(shp_vecums,shp_total,shp_DN4,shp_GAD7,shp_HAQDI,shp_Rodnan,shp_ilgums)</pre>
```

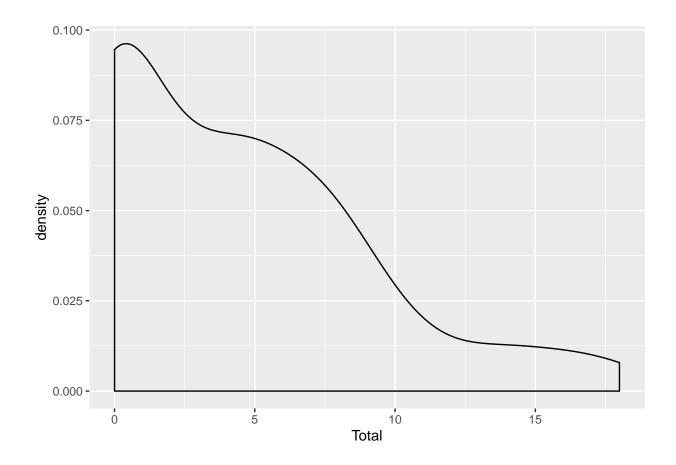
```
##
           statistic p.value
                              method
## shp_vecums 0.9573956 0.01384063
                              "Shapiro-Wilk normality test"
## shp_total 0.8528337 5.358064e-07 "Shapiro-Wilk normality test"
           ## shp_DN4
## shp_GAD7
           ## shp_HAQDI 0.917084 0.0001431577 "Shapiro-Wilk normality test"
## shp_Rodnan 0.8122545 4.370257e-08 "Shapiro-Wilk normality test"
## shp_ilgums 0.871585 2.314777e-06 "Shapiro-Wilk normality test"
##
           data.name
## shp_vecums "ssc$vecums"
## shp_total "ssc$Total"
## shp DN4
           "ssc$DN4 total"
## shp_GAD7
           "ssc$GAD.7_total"
```

```
## shp_HAQDI "ssc$HAQDI"
## shp_Rodnan "ssc$Rodnan"
## shp_ilgums "ssc$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi."
```

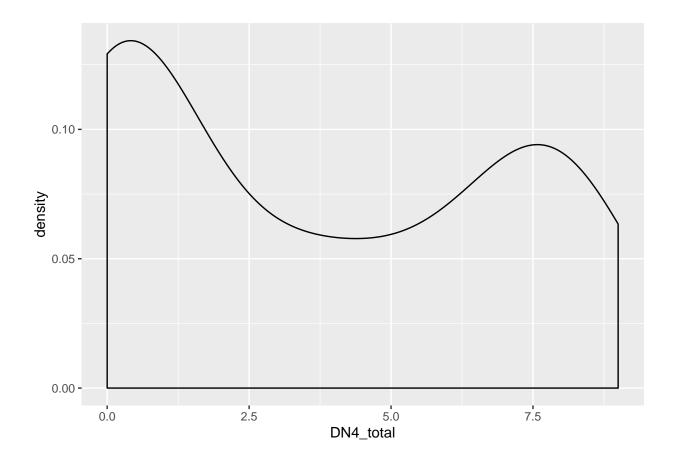
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(vecums))+geom_density()



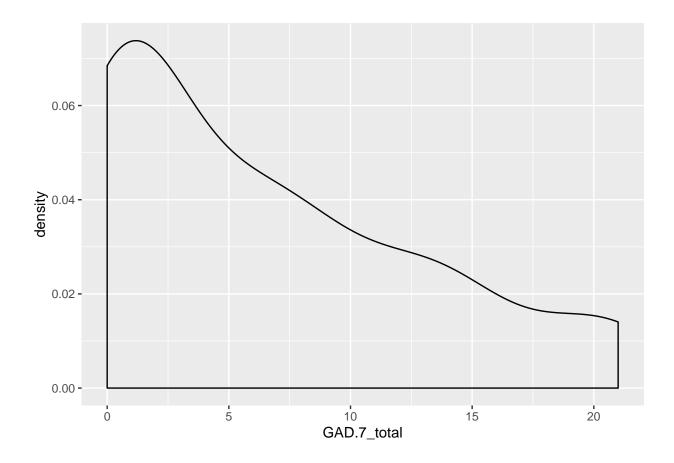
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(Total))+geom_density()



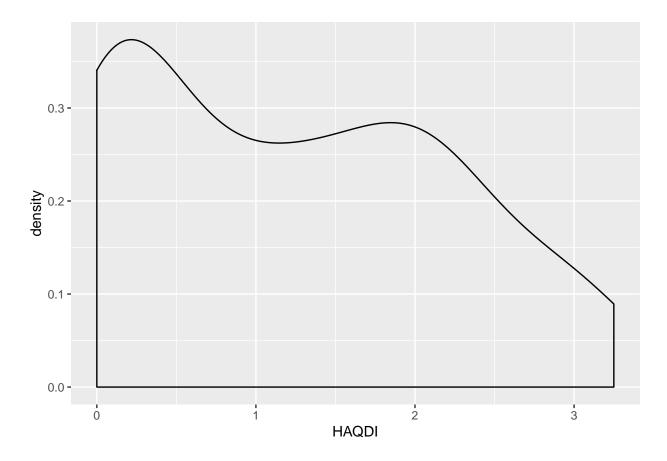
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(DN4_total))+geom_density()



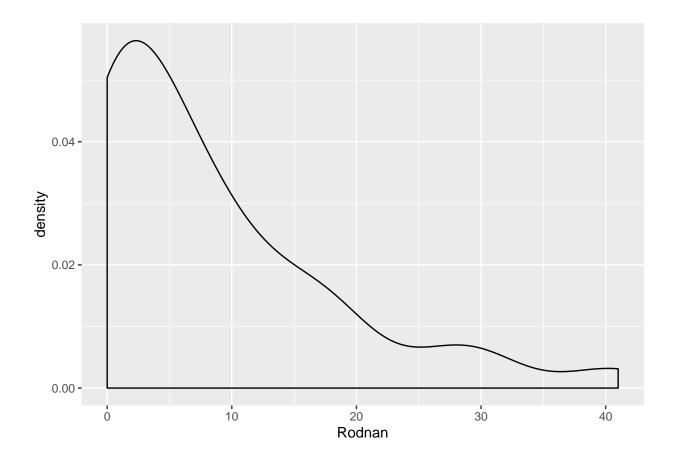
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(GAD.7_total))+geom_density()



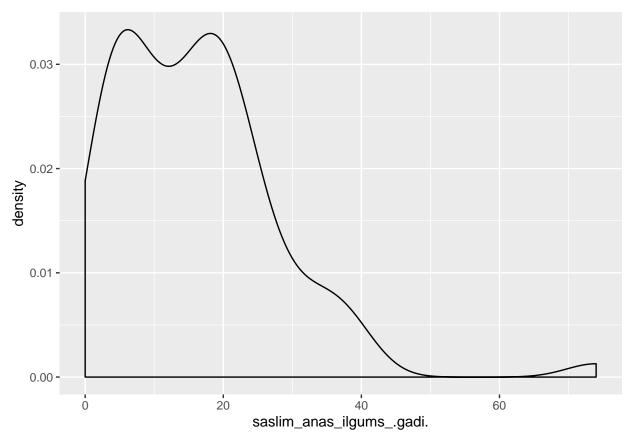
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(HAQDI))+geom_density()



ssc %>% ggplot(aes(Rodnan))+geom_density()



ssc %>% ggplot(aes(saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.))+geom_density()



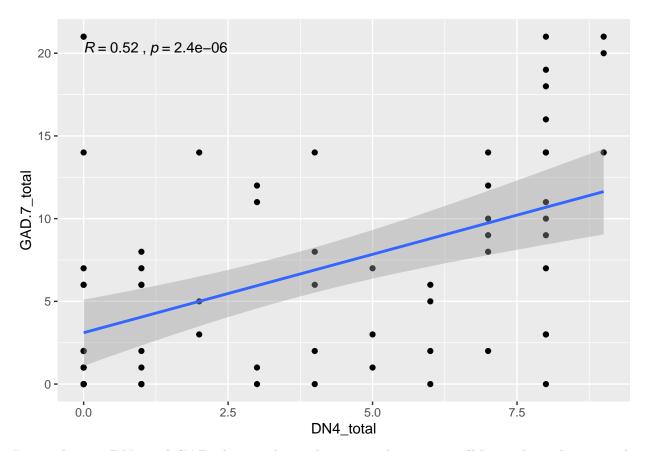
In conclusion, all continuous data are not-normally distributed -

 $\#\mbox{Evaluate}$ if GAD7 and DN4 core late

```
cor(ssc$DN4_total,ssc$GAD.7_total,use='pairwise.complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.4843338

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(DN4_total,GAD.7_total))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spears")



In conclusion, DN4 and GAD7 have only moderate corelation, so will be evaluated separately

```
\# Descriptives
```

Vecums start PNP

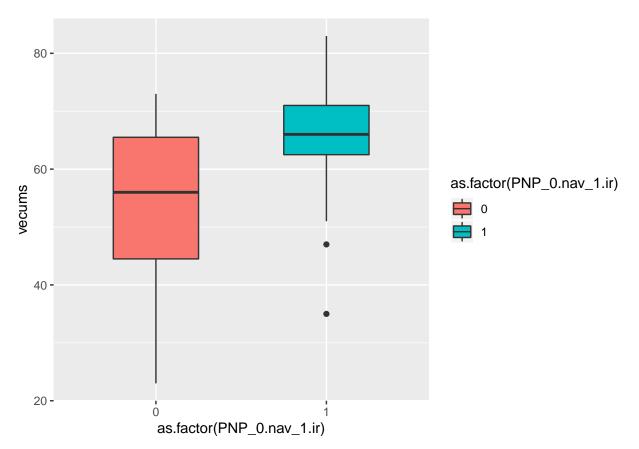
```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
     PNP_0.nav_1.ir count
                             mean
                                     {\tt SD} median
                                                 IQR
##
              <int>  <dbl> <dbl>
                                        <int> <dbl>
## 1
                  0 31
                             53.8 12.9
                                            56
                                                21
## 2
                  1 43
                             66.1 9.97
                                            66
                                                 8.5
```

Vecums starp SNP

```
snp_vecums_tabula <- ssc %>% group_by(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir) %>% summarize(
                                                            count = table(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),
                                                               mean = mean(vecums),
                                                               SD = sd(vecums),
                                                               median = median(vecums),
                                                               IQR = IQR(vecums))
snp_vecums_tabula
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
     smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir count
                                            mean
                                                    SD median
##
                            <int>  <dbl> <int> <int> <dbl>
## 1
                                0 45
                                            64.4 12.1
                                                           66
                                                                  10
## 2
                                 1 29
                                            55.5 12.1
                                                           57
                                                                  16
##Dzimuma sadalījums PNP un SNP
dzimumatabula_pnp<-table(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir,ssc$dzimums_0.v_rietis_1.sieviete,dnn=c("dzimums_0.v_rietis
dzimumatabula_snp <- table(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir,ssc$dzimums_0.v_rietis_1.sieviete,dnn=c("dz
dzimumatabula_pnp_snp <- rbind(dzimumatabula_pnp,dzimumatabula_snp)</pre>
colnames(dzimumatabula_pnp_snp)<-c("male", "female")</pre>
rownames(dzimumatabula_pnp_snp)<-c("pnp nav","pnp ir","snp nav","snp ir")</pre>
dzimumatabula_pnp_snp
           male female
## pnp nav
              5
                    35
## pnp ir
              8
                    37
              8
## snp nav
                    24
## snp ir
              5
#PNP/SNP risks ## Dzimuma saistība ar PNP un SNP prevalenci
chi_pnp <- chisq.test(dzimumatabula_pnp)</pre>
chi_snp <- chisq.test(dzimumatabula_snp)</pre>
chi_pnp_snp <- rbind(chi_pnp,chi_snp)</pre>
chi_pnp_snp[,c(3,4,5)]
##
           p.value method
                   "Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction"
## chi_pnp 1
                   "Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction"
## chi_snp 1
           data.name
## chi_pnp "dzimumatabula_pnp"
## chi_snp "dzimumatabula_snp"
In conclusion, dzimums nav saistīts ar PNP vai SNP
##PNP risks ar vecumu ilgumu
kruskal.test(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$vecums))
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$vecums)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 37.106, df = 36, p-value = 0.4178
```

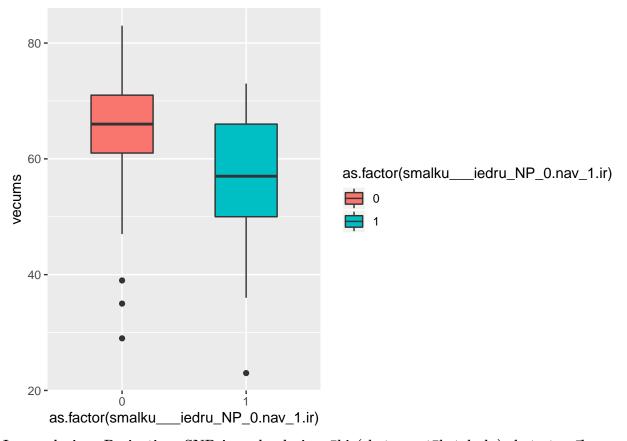
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir),vecums,fill=as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir)))+geom_boxplot(width



In conclusion, Pacienti ar PNP ir nedaudz vecāki (skat augstāk tabulu), bet starpība nav statistiski ticama

##SNP risks ar vecumu ilgumu

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),vecums,fill=as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir)



In conclusion, Pacienti ar SNP ir nedaudz jaunāki (skat augstāk tabulu), bet starpība nav statistiski ticama

 $\#\#\mathrm{PNP}$ risks ar vecumu ilgumu

```
kruskal.test(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.))

##

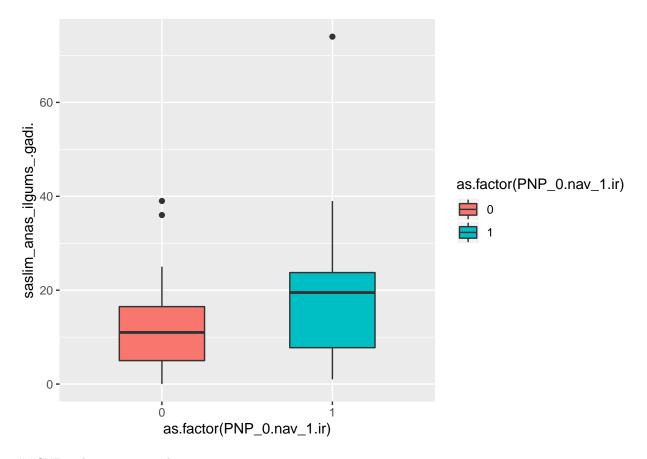
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

##

## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.)

## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 25.509, df = 30, p-value = 0.7

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir),saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.,fill=as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir)))
```

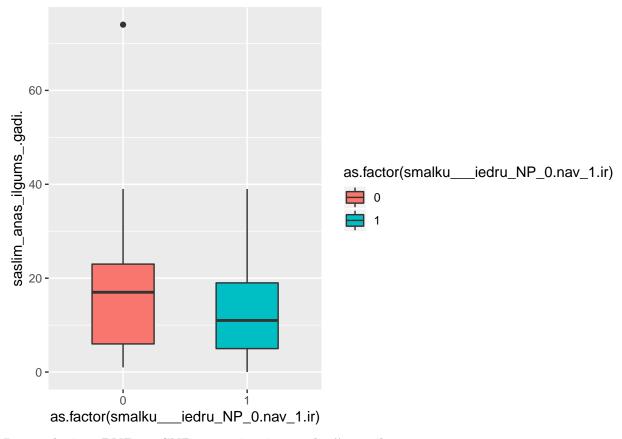


kruskal.test(ssc\$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc\$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.))

 $\#\#\mathrm{SNP}$ risks ar vecumu ilgumu

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$smalku__iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 22.227, df = 30, p-value = 0.8456
```

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),saslim_anas_ilgums_.gadi.,fill=as.factor(sma



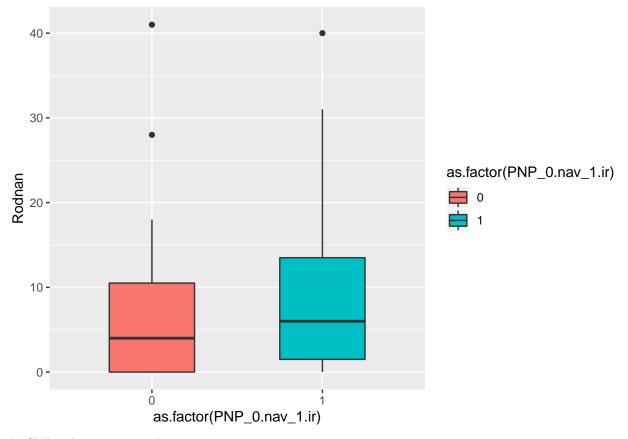
In conclusion, PNP un SNP nav saistīti ar saslimšanas ilgumu

 $\#\#\mathrm{PNP}$ risks ar vecumu ilgumu

```
kruskal.test(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$Rodnan))
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$Rodnan)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 19.918, df = 20, p-value = 0.4631
```

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir),Rodnan,fill=as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir)))+geom_boxplot(width

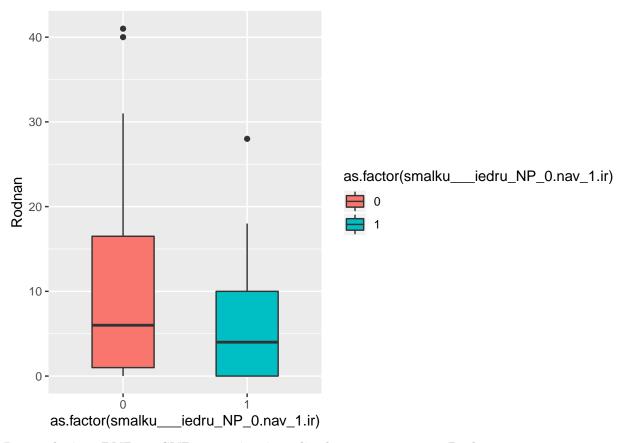


 $\#\#\mathrm{SNP}$ risks ar vecumu ilgumu

```
kruskal.test(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$Rodnan))
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$smalku__iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$Rodnan)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 20.072, df = 20, p-value = 0.4534

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku__iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),Rodnan,fill=as.factor(smalku__iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir))
```



In conclusion, PNP un SNP nav saistīti ar slimības smagumu pēc Rodnan

```
\#\#\mathrm{PNP}un SNP saistība ar Reino
```

```
Reino_pnp<-table(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir,ssc$Reino_sindroms_0.nav_1.ir,dnn=c("Reino_sindroms_0.nav_1.ir","PN
Reino_snp <- table(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir,ssc$Reino_sindroms_0.nav_1.ir,dnn=c("Reino_sindroms
Reino_pnp_snp <- rbind(Reino_pnp,Reino_snp)</pre>
colnames(Reino_pnp_snp)<-c("Nav","Reino")</pre>
rownames(Reino_pnp_snp)<-c("pnp nav","pnp ir","snp nav","snp ir")</pre>
Reino_pnp_snp
##
           Nav Reino
## pnp nav
             5
                   40
## pnp ir
## snp nav
             3
                   41
                   25
## snp ir
chi_pnp_Reino <- fisher.test(Reino_pnp)</pre>
chi_snp_Reino <- fisher.test(Reino_snp)</pre>
chi_pnp_snp_Reino <- rbind(chi_pnp_Reino,chi_snp_Reino)</pre>
chi_pnp_snp_Reino[,c(1,5,6,7)]
##
                  p.value
                            alternative method
## chi_pnp_Reino 0.1269373 "two.sided" "Fisher's Exact Test for Count Data"
## chi_snp_Reino 0.4249522 "two.sided" "Fisher's Exact Test for Count Data"
```

```
## data.name
## chi_pnp_Reino "Reino_pnp"
## chi_snp_Reino "Reino_snp"
```

In conclusion, Reino fenomens nav saistīts ar $\mathrm{PNP}/\mathrm{SNP}$ esamību

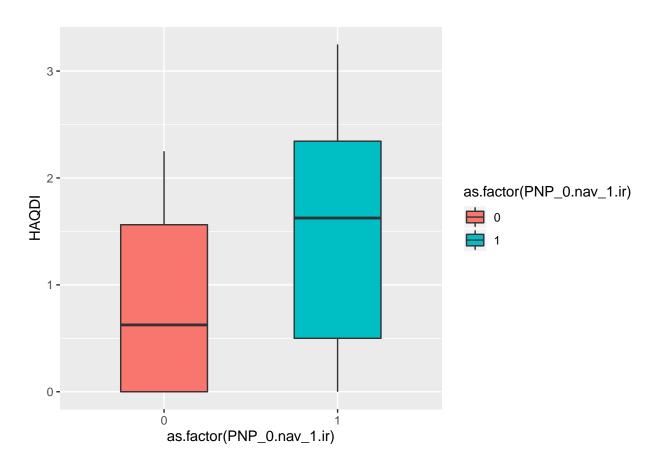
#PNP/SNP saistīb ar HAQDI, DN4 un GAD7

PNP saistība ar HAQDI

```
kruskal.test(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$HAQDI))
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$HAQDI)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 25.24, df = 25, p-value = 0.449
```

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir), HAQDI, fill=as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir)))+geom_boxplot(width=



SNP saistība ar HAQDI

```
kruskal.test(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$HAQDI))
##
    Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
##
## data: ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$HAQDI)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 20.58, df = 25, p-value = 0.7158
ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir), HAQDI, fill=as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir)
   3 -
   2 -
                                                   as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir)
HAQDI
   1 -
   0 -
```

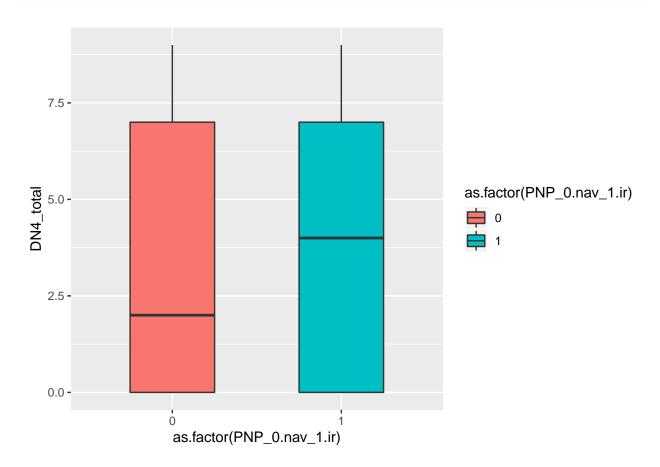
HAQDI neatšķirās starp pacientiem ar PNP/SNP un bez

as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir)

PNP saistība ar DN4

```
kruskal.test(ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$DN4_total))

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$DN4_total)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 5.1986, df = 9, p-value = 0.8167
```

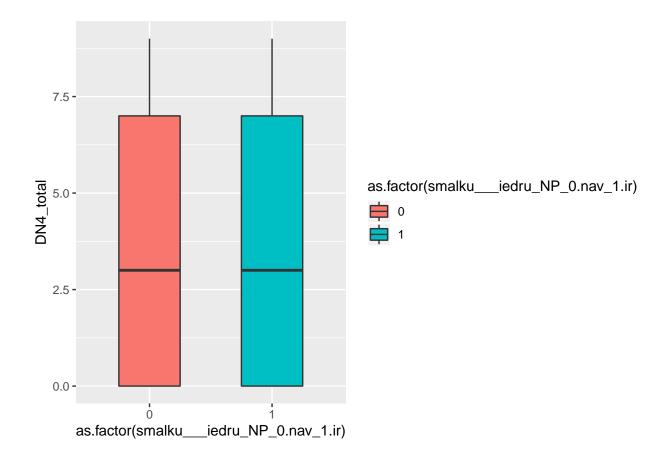


SNP saistība ar DN4

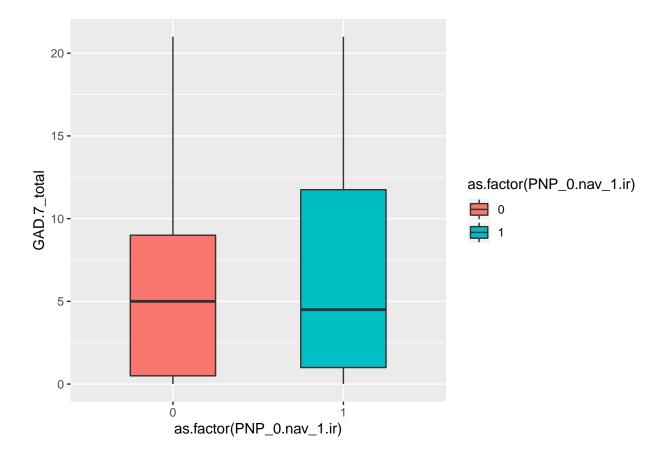
```
kruskal.test(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$DN4_total))

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$DN4_total)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 4.9156, df = 9, p-value = 0.8416

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),DN4_total,fill=as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir))
```



PNP saistība ar GAD7

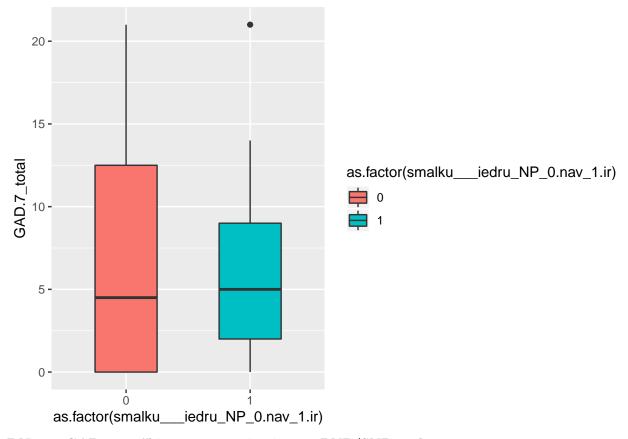


SNP saistība ar GAD7

```
kruskal.test(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$GAD.7_total))

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$GAD.7_total)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 17.601, df = 17, p-value = 0.4144

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),GAD.7_total,fill=as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir)
```



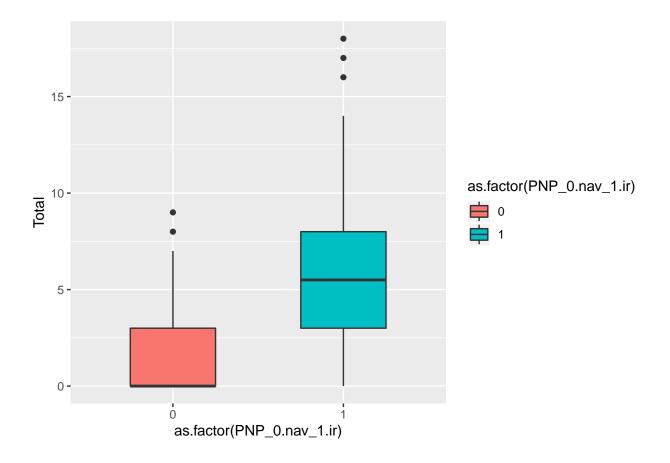
 ${\rm DN4}$ un ${\rm GAD7}$ neatšķirās starp pacientiem ar ${\rm PNP/SNP}$ un bez

kruskal.test(ssc\$PNP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc\$Total))

PNP saistība ar Total TNS

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: ssc$PNP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$Total)
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 22.404, df = 15, p-value = 0.09763

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir), Total, fill=as.factor(PNP_0.nav_1.ir)))+geom_boxplot(width=0.0976)
```



${\bf SNP}$ saistība ar ${\bf HAQDI}$

```
kruskal.test(ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir~as.numeric(ssc$Total))

##

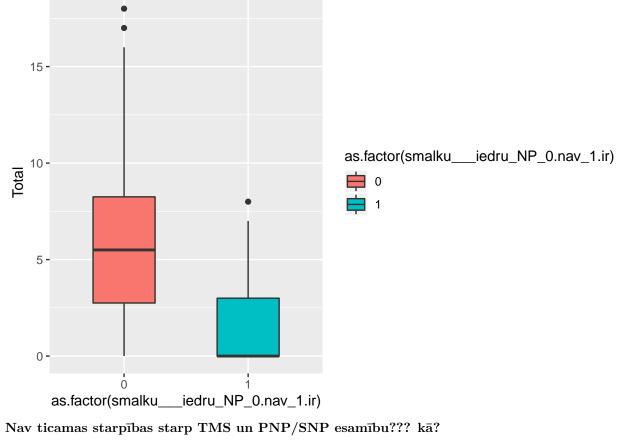
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test

##

## data: ssc$smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir by as.numeric(ssc$Total)

## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 18.966, df = 15, p-value = 0.2153

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir),Total,fill=as.factor(smalku___iedru_NP_0.nav_1.ir))
```



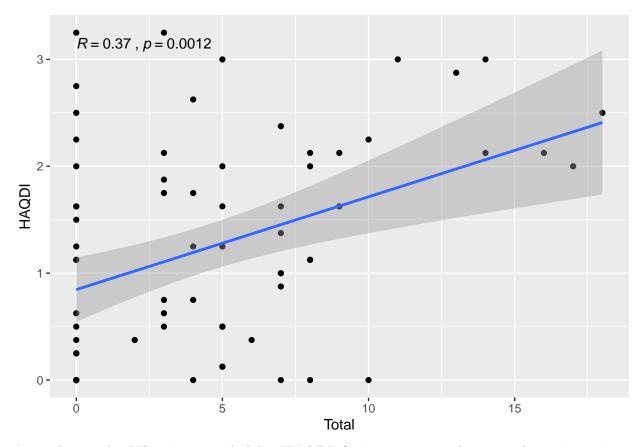
#Total TNS saistība ar HAQDI, DN4 un GAD7

 $\#\#\mathrm{TNS}$ saistība ar HAQDI

cor(ssc\$Total,ssc\$HAQDI,use='pairwise.complete.obs')

[1] 0.4033265

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(Total, HAQDI))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spearman")



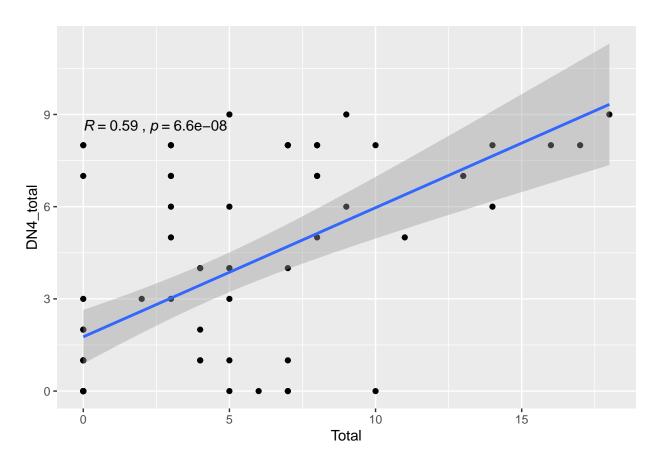
Augstāks total TNS saistīts ar lielāku HAQDI (vai tas nozīmē, ka smagāka neiropātija = labāka dzīves kvalitāte????? vai lielāks HAQDI nozīmē, ka ir sliktāk?)

 $\#\#\mathrm{TNS}$ saistība ar DN4

```
cor(ssc$Total,ssc$DN4_total,use='pairwise.complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.5901333

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(Total,DN4_total))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spearman")

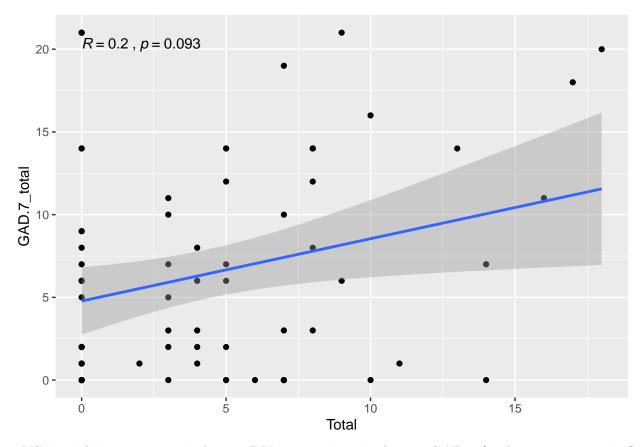


 $\#\#\mathrm{TNS}$ saistība ar GAD7

```
cor(ssc$Total,ssc$GAD.7_total,use='pairwise.complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.2685259

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(Total,GAD.7_total))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spearman"



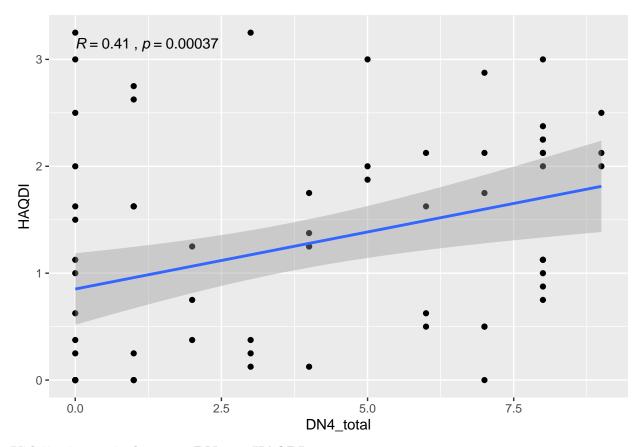
TNS ir vidēji spēcīgā saistība ar DN4 un vāja saistība ar GAD7 (makes sense, pareizi? smagāka neiropātija=augstāka neiropātiskās sāpes)

```
#Total DN4/GAD7 saistība ar HAQDI ##DN4 saistība ar HAQDI
```

```
cor(ssc$DN4_total,ssc$HAQDI,use='pairwise.complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.3535831

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(DN4_total, HAQDI))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spearman")



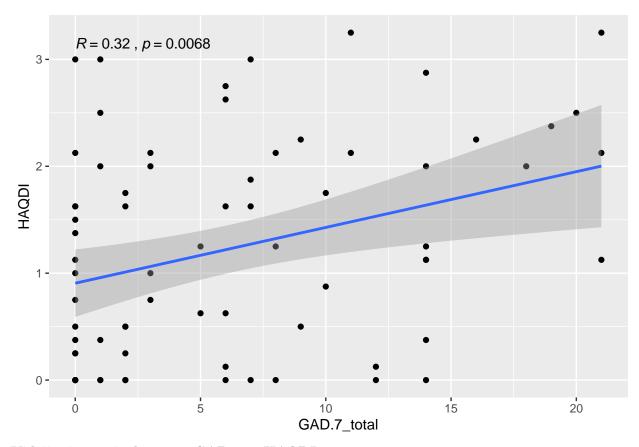
$Vid\bar{e}ji$ stipra saistība starp DN4 un HAQDI

 $\#\#\mathrm{GAD7}$ saistība ar HAQDI

```
cor(ssc$GAD.7_total,ssc$HAQDI,use='pairwise.complete.obs')
```

[1] 0.329856

ssc %>% ggplot(aes(GAD.7_total, HAQDI))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method=lm)+stat_cor(method = "spearman"



Vidēji stipra saistība starp GAD7 un HAQDI